e. Or they can, by crossing in

way's ferry boat to his house, he

modated with a stage to Easton

The above line is calculated to junction at Crawford's tavern. getown, with the Western Mail from Wheeling and Pittsburg line of stages to the south-

te of Maryland, sc.

rundel County, Orphans court, Feb. 10, 1819.

plication by petition of Elizahomas and John A. Whitting inistrators pendentelite of John gton, late of A. A County, de it is ordered that they give the equired by law for creditors to their claims against the said de-Ethat the same he published each week for the space of six ve weeks, in the Maryland Gad Political Intelligencer. ohn Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

for A. A. County.

ce is hereby given,

e subscribers of Anne-Arundel hath obtained from the or art of Anne-Arundel county, land, letters of administration lite on the estate of John White late of A. A County, deceased ons having claims against the eased, are hereby warned to the same with the vouchers to the subscribers, at or before day of April next, they may e by law be excluded from all t the said estate. Given under ls this 10th day of February,

Whittington, as Whittington, Pendente Whittington, Lite, 8.

rmation Wanted.

year 1814, a young man, of e of CARLOS L MALLOtive of Woodbury, Litchfield Connecticut, and then resident vid Woodward. of that place, prentice to the Tanning and and Shoemaking business, ome, and has never been heard friends since that period He living, 24 years of age, about h. black eyes, and of a dark on. The object of this notice un information of his present Any person, therefore, who nunicate any thing relative to of this young man, will do an manity, which will be remem th lasting gratitude by his afrents a dielatives by addresers to Mr. Nathaniel Mallory, Fairfield county, Connecticut

ris & Mhenry's REPORTS,

E FOURTH VOLUME,

ublished and for Sale at RGE SHAW'S STORE. olis, Dec. 10.

JOHN-M'HENRY

Of Allegany County GIVES NOTICE. That he has ready for public work styled,

Ejectment Law of Marie ranged as to embrace, within an compass all the decisions of the of law deemed worthy of notice, ing to the title and location of from the earliest period down to present time. It also contains a present time. It also contains a troductory view of the origin d land titles of Maryland, and the cumstances under which they emed from Lord Proprietary, the awhence almost all our land titles derived. The work will be printed. soon as a number of subscribers count to defray the expense of its have been procured

The author takes this opportunity give notice, that having, since is noticed from the Bar, directed his sional pursuits more particulally the land titles of Maryland, he is the land titles of that denartunes confine himself to that department the law, and not intending to end in the litigation of the Bar, will counsel in all matters and contradicts concerning the title and low of land in Maryland. Letters; to paid, directed to Yorgh Green Gapost office, Allegan Jounty, will a tended to

State of Maryland, a Aute-Arundel County Orphans Ca January 12th. 1819.

January 12th, 1819.
On pplication by petition of In Iglehar, jun. administrator de in non of Join Cross, late of Anne Aros county, deceased, it is ordered that give the notice required by law creditors to whibit their claims are the said deceased, & that the same be lished once in each week, for the in of six successive weeks in the Marja Gazette and Political Intelligence, John Gasapway, Reg. Wills. John Gassarvay, Reg. Will. A. County.

Notice is here! y given That the subscribe of Anne-Area county, hath obtained count of Anne-Area county, hath obtained county, in a ryland, letters of administration of nis non on the personal istate of a Cross, late of Anne-Area del corresponding to the said deceased. All persons having classifications the said deceased, re her warned to exhibit the same with couchers thereof, to the subscriber, on before the Soth day of Aril in they may otherwise by law beach ed from all benefit of the said est. Given under my hand this 121 the January, 1819.

Jumes Iglehart, Jun. adm De Bonis Non.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON Have just made large additions to the

Seasonable Goods, which they have now for Sale, at a duced prices; consisting of almost a

Woollen, Linen, & Cotton Line

> Groceries of every description.

Hardware, Cutlery, Iron

Mongery, & China, Queen's & Common West Best Scasoned Lumber, Oats and Bran.

Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats. A large assortment of Fine and Coard Shoes and Slippers. Herrings, Tar and Rozin, Verders ground & in lump; White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. 15.
Annapolis, Oct. 15.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Draws, first, second, and third Endorser, is assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

CAUTION.

Merchants, Shopkeepers, and other are requested not to deliver to any pe son or persons, on my coount, any ticle whatever, unless by a written of the from me der from me.

WILLIAM E. PIN'KNEY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1819.

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AGRICULTURAL.

m the (London) Farmer's Journal, Oct. 5, 1818. dshot Manor-Farm, Sept. 24th,

1818. ON SALT, As a top dressing for Wheat.

was led to make an experiment

Salt, as a top dressing for Wheat,

consequence of what has been rten on this subject, and so cously detailed in your Journal. e communication which was coned to your readers from Sir John clair, on the 21st respecting t, uces me to trouble you with an ount o. what has fatlen under own observation. Last autumn wed a field of wheat on a clover which was dressed and treated cily as an adjoining one, similar t as to aspect and the nature of soil. After Christmas, one them began to fail in many placincreasing daily: and about rch, there were several large ts, which only exhibited a few rved plants. A friend had given about thirty bushels of salt, that been collected from the sweep s of Irish pork. In April, I sowthis salt, and as nearly as I can ge, at the rate of three bushels acre, all over the field where se failures were noticed. The ect was instantaneous—the bare miserable plants that, were lett then began to recover; and fi ly produced as much and as goo. eat, as an Equal number of pants iny part of the field. I will not e upon myself to say what was cause of these particular ail s; whether they proceeded from wireworm, grub, or slug; or from unobserved noxious quality of soil, in these spots. I can only

isfied with its produce; and with quality of the wneat.
WM. DEACON.

ail the case; and leave these con

erations to others. But it may

be unacceptable to your readers

be further informed, that I, us

ll as every person on the farm,

think the whole field put on a

e luxuriant appearance, after the

dication of the sult; and that I

s on the whole, extremely wel-

From the Federal Republican. COMMUNICATION.

THE LUPINELLO. observe by the proceedings of Agricultural Society of Maryl, that a small quantity of Lupio seed was distributed among members. This plant is nothing e than Sains Foin, (Hedysarum cette, very common in France & gland, and was brought into fash by the celebrated Tull, who culated it in drills and recommended n his day as a plant much esteemfor improving land. The Saint in will be found on trial, in this untry, to be a plant of no reputan, and not in any measure, as oductive or as profitable to the mer, as clover, orchard grass, rds grass or timothy. The writof this communication cultivated th great attention, Saint Foin, & grets he cannot recommend it to e practical farmer, or scientific a-iculturalist, for the goodness of its y or the value of its seed. Be ased to publish this notice of int Foin, in your useful paper, as is only by free communication of ts and experiments, by persons no have cultivated what is now fled Lupinello, that the true cha cter of a plant, which has no me

only as a flower, can be known.
AGRICOLA. Agricola sends some of the seed the Lupinello, or rather Saint oin, to the Editors. The plant is t a Lupine. The seed sent is om Leghorn, and is of the same nd sent to Mr. Crawford.

atracts from Sir John Sinclair? Code of Agriculture. The crops chiefly custivated o halky soils, are pear, turnips, bar-

ley, clover and wheat; and however | ter to the agriculturalist, and ren- | the Decorations of the Room, which | that perhaps a relation of at ir make much the soil is exhausted, it will produce Saint Foin. The improve- profitable. ment made by the culture of Saint Foin, is very great. Poor soils, not worth more than from 2, 61 to 5. per acre, for any other purpose, will under this crop, yield from a ton and a half, to two tons and a half or valuable hay. It is unfortunate that so useful a plant is not more extensively cultivated. The general idea is, that it will only succeed in charks soils, or on land resting on lime stone; but it will probably thrive on ot ier soils, it they were manured with a large quantity of calcareous matter. The land ought to be in good order, and thoroughly clear, d of weeds before the seed is sown; accompanied by barley or bu k wheat. after two or three green crops of tares, turn ps or cabbages. An carly seed time ought to be preferred, as the end of Fabruary or beinning of March; for, in ary weather it does not vegetate. Ween in its infantine state, it is apt to be destroyed by the fly. Saint Foin is in general sown without being nix d with other grasses, though a small proportion of white clover is considered to be rather beneficial than

From the Md. Censor. ON CHEMICAL AGRICUL-TURE.

Mr. Editor-Sir, It has often been observed

otherwise.

that the science of Agriculture is yet in its infancy; and if the little attention paid by the practical farmer to the chemical analyzation of soils be a proof of this assertion, the fact must be admitted; the dis new and improved modes of ameliorating the vegetating qualities of soils, afford also a strong corronora tion of what is still to be done in the increase of the produce of the rand-or such discoveries the ap plication of chemistry to agricuiture is one of the grandest yer known. From the present state of chemical knowledge, and the rapid improvements making damy, e very person of experience, I hope, will join with me in saying that t is impossible to be a good farmer without a knowledge of chemistry Is your son born to opulence-is ne heir to an extensive tract of land, have him taught chemistry and you enable him to appreciate its real vaue, and turn every aire of it to the est account. Chemistry will teach him how to improve the cult vated parts of his estate, and by transposing and transporting the different soils, how each may be rendered more productive. The analysis of the soils will be followed by that of the waters, which rise upon and flow through them, by which means he will discover those proper for irrigation; a practice the value or which is sufficiently known to every good agriculturalist-that to occupy his own land he must of necessary b a olryches) a grass distinguished chimist before he can be an econo- ing, the General was saluted with a the name of Holy Grass, or Es- mical farmer, it will be his concern discharge of artillery from a minianot only to analyze the soil on the peat, the marle, the lime, and the other manures must be subjected to experiment before he can avail himbe derived from them, or before he can be certain of producing any par-ticular effect. The necessity of analysis to the farmer is evident from a knowledge of the circumstances that some sort of lime is njurious to land, & would render land hitherto fertile actually sterile-besides, a knowledge of the first principles of chemistry will teach him when to use lime hot from the kiln, and when slacked; how to promote the putrefactive process in his composts, and at what period to check t so as to prevent the fertilizing particles becoming effecte and of littie value. It will also teach him the difference in the properties of marle, lime, peat, dung, mud, ashes, salt, sea water, gypsum, &c. It will also teach him the properties o plants, why sugar is extracted from heets, mangle worzel, maple. &c. as well as the sugar cane; and why different steeps made for wheat and other seeds preventinsects from destroying them. It will teach him now to promote vegetation in gene-

ral, and consequently what to pre-

er in all varieties of soi; a know-

der his employment rational and

Lavoisore cultivated 240 acres of land in La Vendee, on chemical principles, in order to set a good example to farmers, and his more of culture was ettended with so much success that he obtained a third more crop than was procured by the usual method, and in nine years his annual produce was doubled.

The goodness o a soil depends upon its being able to retain the quantity of moisture which is proper for the ourishment of vigetables, and no more. Now the retenive power of a soil increases with the proportion o its alumine, lime, or magnesia, and diminishes as the

proportion of its silex increases. To conclude, chemical research conducts to the knowledge of philosopnical truth, and orms the mind to philosophical enlargement an acceracy of thought, more happiv than almost any other species of investigation in which the human mtelleet can be employed; it will give you an idea of vegetable perpiration, placentation respiration, impregnation, circulation and glandutation-even the management of a garden may receive improvement rom the cultivation of this science. as it explains the growth of vegetables, shows the different manures. and directs the proper application of them.

From the National Intelligencer. I think I can safely congratulate not only this country, but all the world, on the invention of Wultam J. Lewis a member of congress, coveries which are daily made at from Virginia, f r propelling boats f all s zes and structure, from a wherry up to the largest ship of This machine is more simple, and infinitely more powerful. I be lieve, than any hitherto inventedand however strange it may appear. tides and currents, instead of weakening, increase its active power. Such was the effect of an experiment made to day on the liber with a mintature boat-many members of congress, as well as myself havbeen gratifi d and astonished at a is lay of this wonderfu machin. Steam, weights, springs, horse, or manual power can be used according to the s ze of the vessel. It will at sw r for the sea as well as a mill pond. No wave can injure or destroy it.

A FRIEND TO GENIUS. Wasnington, Jan. 19, 1819.

From the New York Gazette. GRAND BALL.

Last evening the Birth Night Bal was given at the City Hotel, by the Governor's Guard, command ed by Colonel Murray, which, for brilliancy throughout, beggars de-

At 9 o'clock, General Jackson and Suite were announced. On enterure fort raised on the additional different parts of his farm, but the Orchestra, er cted opposite the re gular one attached to the building. The imposing effect of this new Orchestra, constructed expressly self of the advantages which might for the Military Band of the Go. vernor's Guard, presenting itself to view the instant the folding doors of entrance are opened, cannot ea-

sily be described. The brilliant appearance of the company, the occasion on which they met, the auspicious day, the anniversary of the birth of now a departed Hero, graced with the pre sence of a living one, could not fail to excite sensations grateful to every Patriotic breast. We beheld a Military Association which, on being constituted a Patriotic Phalanx in defence of our country, honoured with the congratulatory visit of beauty, wisdom and valour, in the per sons of the Fair Daughters of Columbia, many of our best States.

men, and of our renewned in arms. The decorations of the room at so short a notice, was far beyond our expectations, and claimed our approbation; and though there were apwards of 700 persons present, parricipating in our feelings, we are well awate, that had the room beer twice as large it would have been qually crowded: In order there ore to gratify those who could not procure admittance, we present them -dge of the chemical properties of oodies will thus give a new charac-

we understand, were erected under the direction of that able artist, Mr. John R. South:

We begin with the new Orchesrra opposite the entrance, which is raised about nine feet; from the two corners in front projected the regimental standards of the Governor's Guard, supported with their camp colours, drawn out so as to exhibit them to full view-the railing in front surr unded with a large American flag festooned-the supports of the Orchestra entwined with signals, the interstices forming a rack filled with arms, behind which was an avenue or passage for the company, the whole surmounted with an American and English jack fixed on spears and uniting in the centre. The larger Orchestra opposite was enclosed by two large British ensigns, commencing from behind the pier glasses, twelve feeeach side, festooning to the rail, & round thence in swing meeting in the centre, the junction covered with an American jack; over the heads of the musicians was the national flag, with signal flag support ers-from the tops of the four largpier grasses emanated the four regi menta: standards, 2, 31, 9th and 11th reg ments, their respective camp colours being supporters; thes: together with the four penants from the four corners of the room, and the new Standard of the Day, were curiously drawn out towards the centre of the room, appearing as if in a stiff tavour ible breeze for each. thus tully lisplaying their merits to the spectators. The difficulty of discovering lfow this was effected added much to its magical appearance, and formed a handsome con trast to those attached to the walls From aside of the same pier glasses ssued, passing in full drapery, over the small doors, and festooned in the corners, four large flags of Spain, Portugal, Swiden and Denmark; rom the other side of those pier giasses, opposite the entrance, issud two large American flags raised m spears, swinging over the elegant gilt chandeliers or brilliant lamp holders, festooning until they reach the united jacks over the new Orchestra, the several interstices being filled with failey and signal flags; the whole finished with displaying three long pendants reaching all round the room, garland wise, hitching on ev ry resting place that

could be found. The Supper Room was thrown open at 12 o'clock, and so numerous was the c mpany that there was scarce room for the Ladies .- Over the head of this elegant table was a transparency with this motto, "In the midst of festivity, forget not the services and sacrifices of those who have enabled you to enjoy it-14th OCTOBER, 1780.

8th JANUARY, 1815."

This was surmounted with a Bust of Washington, crowned with laurels. From the joy and hilarity that prevailed, we calculated on a comete exhaustion of the animal spirits in order to account for a certain flagging that appeared after supper; but to our surprise, there was suddenly displayed from the new Orchestra, with the swiftness of a telegraph or signal, a Flag, on which was the vivilying motto, "Don t give up the SHIP!" The effect was electrical-the Band struck up Washington's March, and the Ball seemed but beginning!!

Ine diffusion of light upon an assemblage the most brilliant we ever beheld; the taste with which the room was decorated with nearly two hundred flags, including those of almost all the nations of the world, combined with the military gitter of about two hundred gentlemen in full uniform, interspersed and elegance of the city, produced an effect of the most pleasing na-

From the New-Brunswick Fredoni-MASON & M'CARTY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from his brother. Alexandria, (D. C.) Feb. 13, 1819.

My dear Brother.

So many different, and in some respects, contradictory accounts of he horrid affair between McCarry with the following description of and general Mason, have appeared residence near Leesburg, Va.

s.mi-oticial source would not be unacceptable.

I'nis dispute between Mason and M. Carty was of more than 2 years standing, and originated at the election poll in Loudon county, Va. M.C.rty, who, for the most park made his home in Alexan ria, offered to vote. Mason observed that he did not consider aim entitled to a vote. M. Carty asserted his right, and said that he would take the necessary oath to entitle him to an exercise of it. Mason then said, you swear you will perjure yourself .- Thus was the spark blown into a flame. A duel was expected immediately; but some afficulty occurring in the settlement of the preliminaries, they did not meet A newspaper war then ensued; and after amusing each other in the most ur courteous manner, the contest was given over, each felicitating himself that he had proved his antagon at the opposity of a gentieman, and a coward. Things thus stood, and the affair was expected to have sunk into oblivion. But the tortured reclings of Mason would not let him rest. On the arrival of gen. Jackson and suite at the seat of government, general Mason repaired thither, to consult with his relation, Dr. Bronaugh, one of genrai Jackson's asis, as to the course proper for him to pursue. He laid befor: Dr. B. th. correspondence between himself and M.Carty, and demanded his opinion who occupied the better ground. The ad intage was given to M'Carty. General Mason thenceforth determined on that fatal step which hurried him into eternity. Dr. B. was requested to write M Carty, who was in Virginia, and desire his attendance at Washington withour explaining the object. M Carty being engag-.d, excused himself from compliance. A second letter was written, with induced him to start for Wastington. On his arrival there, he was introduced into a room, where he met Dr. Bronaugh. The doctor asked him if he would fight general Mason. No reply being imm-diatery given, the doctor repeated the question, and he said he had a communication to hand him from gereral Mason. M'Carty then replied, I will receive no communication from general Mason but a challenge.

A challenge was given-and, according to etiquette, McCarty had the choice of the mode of fighting. He proposed, therefore, that two kegs of powder should be procured, which they should stride and blow themselves into eternity. M'Carty remarked that he was induced to make this proposition, from the belief that he stood no chance with general Mason in the ordinary way of fighting, as general Mason was a dead shot with a pisto, and he could not use one at all. After some consideration of this proposition, it was rejected as inaumissible, and contrary to the established rules of duelling. Mearty then proposed to fight with muskets, at the distance of ten feet! This was acceded to. Accordingly two muskets were procured, loaded with one ball each, and the combatants with their triends (cruelly abused epithet!) re-

paired to the battle ground.

Arrayed against each other, with all the ferocity of savages, their guns were brought to an order. Bro-naugh then asked, are you ready? Silence being observed, which implied assent, the word was given FIRE! The guns were brought to the hip and fired-and-my hand almost refuses its office while I write it-gen. Mason was precipitated into an awful eternity with all his imperfections, and this last black trai sgression upon his head! Wnile in the dance with the female beauty M. Carty, by a miraculous interposition of Providence, (for it can be nothing else) escaped with a slight scratch upon his arm. During all the preparation for this boody scene, it was notorious what was going on, and yet-O everlasting sname on those whose business it was to attend to it-no steps were taken to prevent it. Numerous spectators lined the hills around, & beheld with stupid inactivity, the hor id contest. But I rest from this part of the subject. General Mason's body was conveyed to Georgetown, and from thence to his late